

signal specific spreading code at irregular timings and demodulating the pilot signals; and

despreading the other signal system using another spreading code in parallel with the despreading on said
5 one signal system and demodulating signals other than pilot signals.

8. The demodulation method according to claim 7, wherein said irregular timing is any one of non-cyclic timing,
10 timing different from past timings, timing adaptively variable according to reception conditions and totally random timing determined by a random signal generator using random numbers, etc.

15 9. A receiver that receives pilot signals comprising:
a despreading circuit that despreads pilot signals; and

a timing control signal generation circuit that generates a timing control signal to make despreading
20 timings of said pilot signals irregular.

10. A receiver that receives pilot signals comprising:
a despreading circuit that despreads pilot signals; and

25 a timing control signal generation circuit that generates a timing control signal to make despreading timings of said pilot signals irregular, wherein said timing control signal generation circuit comprises a

retention circuit that retains past timing signals and said timing control signal generation circuit irregularly determines timings from timings or periods other than timings identical to past despreading timings or periods close to those timings based on past
5 information retained in said retention circuit.

11. A receiver that receives pilot signals comprising:
a despreading circuit that despreads pilot
10 signals; and
a timing control signal generation circuit that generates a timing control signal to make despreading timings of said pilot signals irregular, wherein said timing control signal generation circuit detects the
15 intensity of a demodulated signal output from said despreading circuit, adaptively determines despreading timings in such a way as to avoid valleys of a variation in the intensity of the reception signal based on time variation of the detected reception intensity and
20 generates a timing control signal.

12. A receiver that receives pilot signals comprising:
a despreading circuit that despreads pilot
signals; and
25 a timing determination circuit that determines the start timing of despreading based on the intensity and variation of a demodulated signal output from the despreading circuit; and

despreading chip number determination circuit that determines the number of chips to be despread based on the intensity and variation of a demodulated signal output from the despreading circuit, wherein operation of said despreading circuit is controlled based on the determined despreading timing and despreading chip number and adaptive and random despreading of pilot signals is performed.

- 10 13. A communication system, the transmitting side and receiving side of which are random timing generation circuits that generate random timings, wherein timings of transmission and reception of pilot signals are controlled by a timing control signal output from said
15 random timing generation circuit.

14. A CDMA receiver that modulates a dedicated pilot signal channel using a specific spreading code, receives and demodulates a signal, which has been
20 spread/modulated using another spreading code and sent, for channels other than said dedicated pilot signal channel, comprising:

a signal path to divide the received signal into two signal systems;

- 25 a first despreading circuit that despreads one signal system using said pilot-signal-specific spreading code at irregular timings and demodulates the pilot signals;

